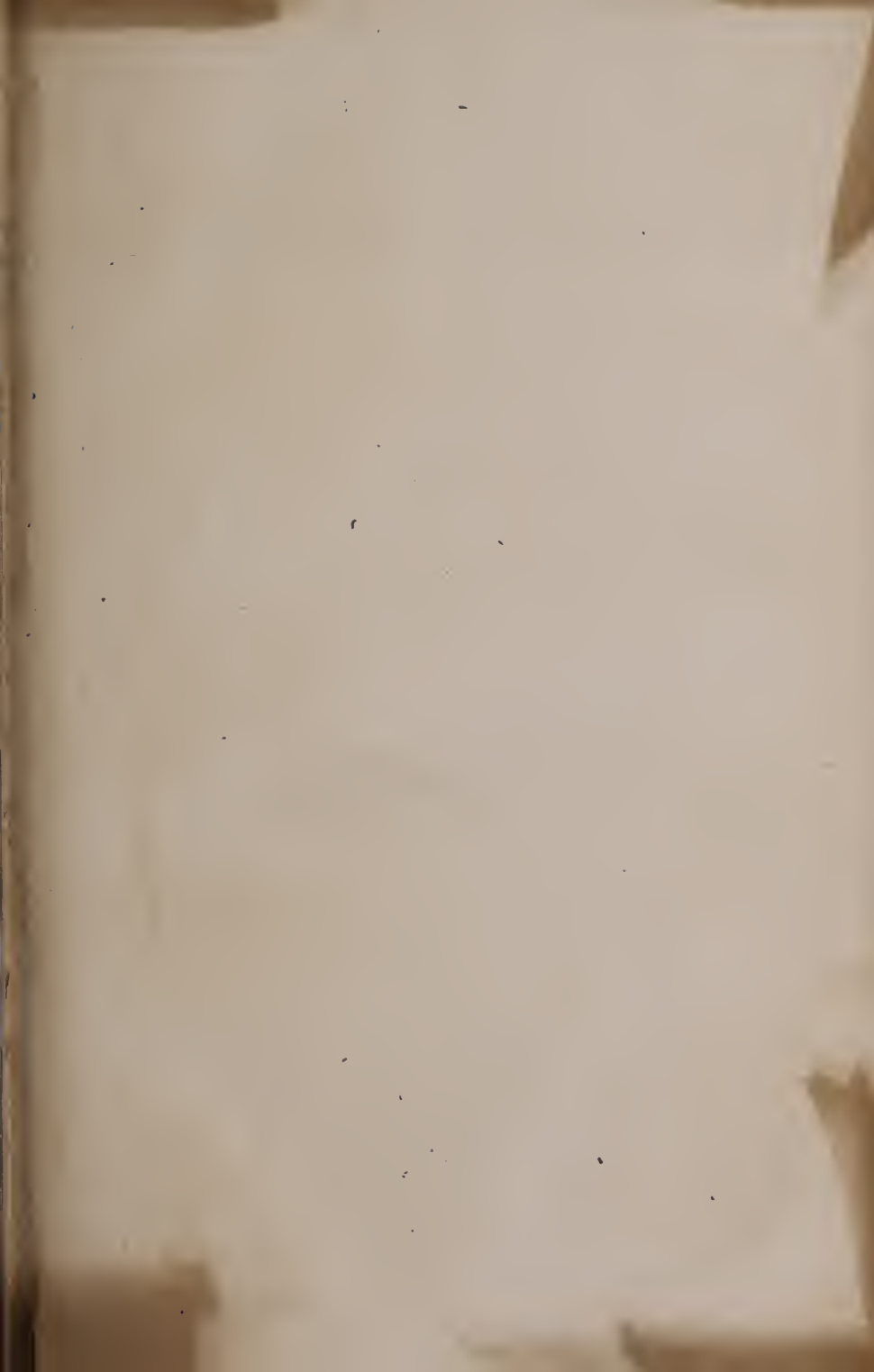


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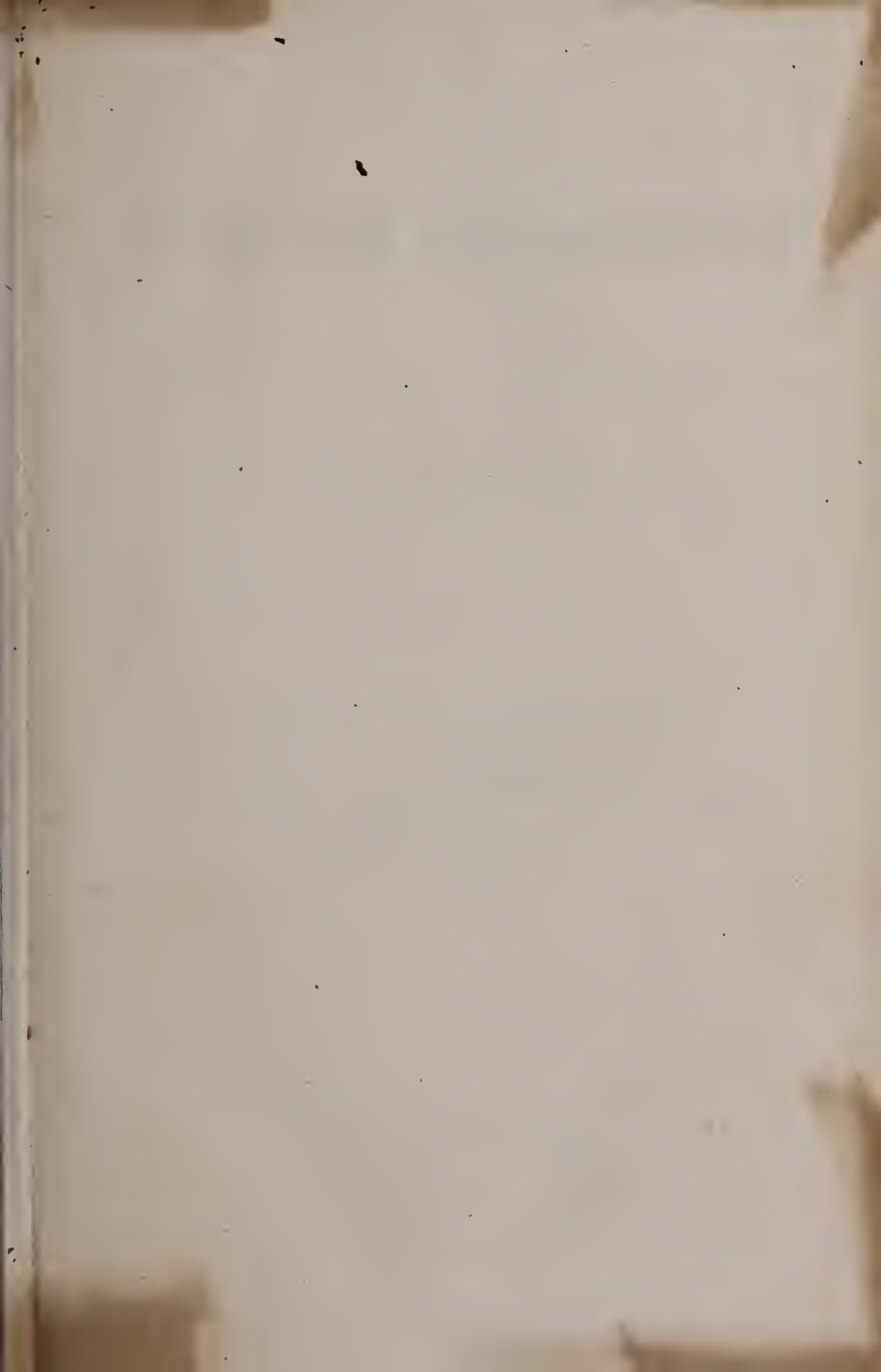
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AND

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WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1850.

[No. 1.

North-eastern Africa.

In the Repository for Jan., 1847, was an article on "Africa south of the Equator." It was founded, mainly, on the investigations of the very learned and accurate William Desborough Cooley, published in the fifteenth volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society at London. The region to which our present article relates, lies immediately on the north of that described in our article of Jan., 1847—an error in which must be corrected in the outset.

Subsequent information enabled Mr. Cooley to fix more accurately the position of Lucenda, the capital of the Cazembe. He places it in $9^{\circ} 30' S.$, and $29^{\circ} 15' E.$ —that is, about 150 miles north of the position formerly assigned to it. This change, of course, carries with it a corresponding change in the position of the N'yassi, or great Lake Zambeze, and of the country of the Mono-moezi, on the north and east of that lake, the northern limit of

which must be carried within one or two degrees of the Equator.

From another source, we are enabled to make some corrections in the form of the lake itself. Mr. Cooley had drawn it as extending, in a straight line, from south-east to north-west, and nearly of an uniform width. But the testimony which he has collected shows that the southern part is so wide that its western shore cannot be seen from the mountains on the eastern, and it appears to stretch out longest towards the north-west. At a point some 200 miles farther north, where the lake is approached by traders from Zanzibar, the western shore is seen from the eastern, "as the main land is seen from Zanzibar," a distance of 24 miles; and it stretches away to the south-west. Here, therefore, the lake is narrower, and it is crooked. A journey from Zanzibar of not more than 400 miles, in a direction but a little south of west, reaches the lake—as is proved by all the testimony

collected there. But this would be impossible, if it did not make a sweep round to the north-east, as above stated. But this cannot be its northern termination. There is testimony that it extends north beyond the latitude of Mombas, which is about 4° S.; as it must, in order to be as large as the testimony collected by Mr. Cooley seems to prove. Probably, it curves round again, in a direction somewhere between north and north-west, and stretches away "beyond," but we know not how much "beyond the latitude of Mombas." There is reason also to suspect that it is not a single lake, but a connected series of lakes and marshes.

What follows is derived mainly from the following authorities, viz :

1. An article on "The Nile and its Tributaries," by Charles T. Beke, Esq., in the 17th volume of the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London*. Dr. Beke had been in the country of which he writes, as an explorer, from Nov. 1840, to Feb. 1843, and is an authority of the highest class.

2. Extract of a journal by Lieut. W. Christopher, R. N., on the east coast of Africa, published in the same work, vol. 14.

3. "Harris's Highlands of Ethiopia," a work in two volumes, by Major W. C. Harris, giving an account of the author's embassy to the Court of Shoa, in Abessinia, and his discoveries there. Published in London, 1844.

4. "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie," Paris, vol. 19, for 1843; containing letters from M. d'Arnaud, M. d'Abbadie, and other French explorers in Upper Ethiopia.

From these authorities, it is evident that the geography of Africa is in some degree a counterpart to that of South America; the great and wide slope of each being towards the basin of the Atlantic, with a main mountain range extending along the opposite coast. The eastern coast of Africa, therefore, like the western coast of South America, cannot have any great rivers. The greatest encroachment upon this rule is in latitude from 15° to 25° S., where the range is broken through or crowded westward by the valleys of the Cuama and Manice rivers. To the Livuma, about 10° S., and the Lufiji, some two degrees farther north, we cannot allow a direct course of more than 300 miles, as this great mountain range, in which they rise, passes to the east of the great Lake Zambeze. From Zanzibar to Mombas, Dr. Kraff found "no rivers of any size." The great Quilimancy, discharging its waters through an immense delta at Melinda, Dr. Beke has shown to be a purely imaginary river. The Ozay, which comes next, though said to be large, has but very little water at its mouth. The Jubb, or Gowin, or Gavind, or Wabbi-Giweyna, which disembogues at Juba, near the Equator, is but two feet deep at its mouth in the dry season. It however affords

a boat navigation about 220 miles, to Ginaneh, where it is fordable. Next comes the newly-discovered Haines River, which comes down from the interior, nearly parallel with the Jubb, as if it would enter the ocean at Magadoxo; but turns southward, runs along about eight or ten miles from the coast, diminishing in size by evaporation and absorption in the sand, and is finally lost in a lake that has no outlet. Keeping on northward, you find no river flowing into the Indian Ocean. Doubling Cape Guardafui, and entering the Gulf of Aden, you sail westward to Tajura, at the western extremity of the Gulf, about $12^{\circ} 30'$ north. But here you find no river; for the Hawash, rising on the eastern slope of that mountain range, is lost in the Lake Abhebbad, before reaching the coast. Next, you enter the Red Sea, which receives no important stream. This account of the rivers shows the existence of the alleged water-shed along the eastern coast.

From that water-shed a high table land extends, with a scarcely perceptible declivity, almost to the main channel of the Nile. On that table land, however, are many detached mountain masses, of great extent, and rising to a much greater height. The eastern confluents of the Nile have their sources in these mountains, and usually descend from them in a spiral course. The Abái, or Blue Nile of Bruce, for example,

flows at first towards the north, then sweeps round to the east, through the Bahr Tsana, or Lake of Dembea, as it has usually been called from an adjoining province; then south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west, and finally almost north. All the eastern branches of the Nile, so far as known, partake more or less of this spiral character. Of this, M. d'Abbadie found evidence, at once amusing and provoking. He had made the acquaintance of Abba-Goudda, an intelligent Galla from a region far to the south. After learning from him many interesting details concerning countries not yet explored, he asked him in what direction the river Ouna flows. Abba-Goudda replied, that it follows the course of the sun, "just like all the rivers in the world." M. d'Abbadie smiled. The Galla perceived it, was indignant, and refused to answer any more questions. This table land, extending indefinitely south, is called in Arabic, Habesh; and slaves from thence are called, in Egypt, Arabia and India, Habashi, or Hubshee, being of a very different appearance and character from the Negroes, whose country is called the Belâd-es-Sudan. The old Latin writers transformed "Habesh" into "Abassia," which moderns have most ignorantly corrupted into "Abyssinia," and have restricted to the northern part of Habesh, which the people around Sennar call Mokadah. The best authorities have

now so far restored the original orthography as to write "Abessinia," but without giving it the extensive meaning of the Arabic "Habesh."

For about 1400 miles from its mouth, the Nile receives no tributary. Here, in about lat. 18° N., the Atbarah, which is the Astaboras of Ptolemy, flows in from the south-east. It is also called El Mokada, as coming from Abessinia; Bahr el Aswad, or Black river, from the quantity of black earth brought down during the rains, which is so great as to discolor the Nile itself; and in Abessinia it is known as the Takkazie. Around its head waters is the modern kingdom of Tigre.

The next important branch is the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile, which unites with the Bahr el Abyad, or White Nile, at Khartûm, in latitude $15^{\circ} 37'$ N. Of its course we have already spoken. It is tolerably well laid down on most maps. Around its sources and to the east, is Amhara. The country encircled by its spiral course, is Gojam. In its course around Gojam, this river is called the Abái. This is the stream, the sources of which were explored by the celebrated traveller, Bruce.

It is now maintained, however, that the Abái is only a branch of the Blue Nile, and not the main stream. This honor is conferred on the Dedhesa, which unites with the Abái

about lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ or 11° N.—Their junction has not been visited. Its source is in extensive marshes, about lat. 7° or 8° N. It is the Takui of de Barros.

We may as well take this occasion to speak of Mehemet Ali's search for gold, mentioned, on unknown authority, in the Repository for October, page 318. The gold is found on the Blue Nile, in the region around Fazokl, about lat. 11° N. Mehemet Ali visited the place himself in 1838. He afterwards employed Messrs. Lefèvre, Boreani and d'Arnaud, to explore the auriferous region, and ascertain the best method of working. They located themselves on the left, or western bank of the river, at a new village, which they called "Mohammed-Ali-polis," after the name of the Viceroy.* The "Bulletin" before us contains extracts from M. Lefèvre's report. The sands in that vicinity are not rich, and the gold is in such fine particles that it is lost in washing, and must be extracted by mercury. In some of the mountains farther north, it was found in larger pieces. The auriferous region seems to extend some 200 or 300 miles from north to south, between the Blue Nile and the White. Though the natives tell of places where "the god of gold resides," and though they have long been in the practice of procuring

* Mohammed, or rather Muhammed, is the Arabic form. Mehemet, or Mahomet, is Turkish.

small quantities, which they make into rings and other ornaments, it does not seem that any very promising discoveries have yet been made. The gold is connected with iron, of an excellent quality, of which lances and other weapons are made. It does not appear from the documents before us, that the expedition sent by Mehemet Ali up the *White Nile* was in quest of gold.

About lat. $9^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $39^{\circ} 50' E.$, on the very eastern verge of this table land, is Ankobar, the capital of the kingdom of Shoa, the most important and best known of the kingdoms into which modern Abessiniam is divided.

The Bahr el Abyad, or *White Nile*, is much larger than the *Blue Nile*, at Khartûm, where they unite. From its junction with the *Blue Nile*, in lat. $15^{\circ} 33'$,* the second Egyptian expedition ascended it to latitude $4^{\circ} 42' 42''$, a distance of 518 leagues of 25 to a degree, or more than 1400 miles, following the windings of the stream, much of which is very tortuous. In this distance, M. d'Arnaud informs us, they counted about 200 islands, the greater part of which are submerged during the annual inundation. Three of them are about 30 miles long each. Their general course, in ascending, was about S. S. W. to lat. $9^{\circ} 11'$. Here they found the mouth of the Saubat, coming in from the east, and bringing to the Nile nearly half of its waters.

The Saubat has been shown by subsequent investigations to be the Gojeb, Godjeb, or Gochop; called also the Telfi, and from one of its large tributaries, the Baro. Its head waters are in Yangaro, (Gingiro,) Kaffa and Enaréa, on the eastern verge of the table land, between 5° and $8^{\circ} N.$ lat. A few years since, this river was thought to be identical with the Jubb, which flows into the Indian Ocean at Juba, near the Equator. It was said to be navigable even to Enaréa, and great things were foretold of the results of this discovery. What the Jubb is we have already stated. It is now known that, sweeping round Kaffa on the east and south, it turns to the north-west, and joins the Nile, as above stated.

From this point, their course up the river was a little to the north of west, for about 90 miles. Here they found a great lake, with many islands, and full of fish. The extent of the lake is much enlarged during the inundations. This lake receives a river from the west, called Bahr el Ghazal, and supposed to be the Kèilah, or Misselad of Browne. Dr. Beke regards this lake as "the Kura of the Arabian Geographers, and the Cuir or Cura of the maps." From several accounts, this seems to be a large river; but it cannot well have a course of more than 300 or 350 miles. From beyond that distance the waters flow in an opposite di-

*This is M. d'Arnaud's statement of the latitude of the point of junction.

rection into Lake Chad, the great lake of Central Africa. This is the first branch of the Nile that comes in from the west; more than twenty degrees of latitude from its mouth.

The general course up the Nile from this lake is about S. E.; but it is full of sinuosities, winding sluggishly about among islands and marshes. It is called by the natives, in different places, Kiti, Kirte, and Tubiri. About lat. 5° N. it begins to be confined between mountains, and the current gains a velocity of two miles an hour. In lat. $4^{\circ} 42' 42''$, a ridge of gneiss, Dr. Beke says, running directly across the stream from east to west, arrested their progress; but M. d'Arnaud says that the river all at once became thick set with rocks and islets of syenite, which they could not pass without waiting, in violation of orders, for a rise of the waters.

We should like to see this discrepancy explained. It can hardly be, that M. d'Arnaud did not know syenite, as the name itself is derived from Syene, a town on the Nile, where the ancient Egyptians quarried it for some of their immense works. Nor can we suppose that Dr. Beke took syenite and gneiss to be the same.

In high water, M. d'Arnaud states, the river is navigable at least 30 leagues farther to the south. Thirty leagues, about 83 miles, would reach lat. $3^{\circ} 30' 42''$. This probably gave rise to the erroneous report, that

they had actually ascended to $3^{\circ} 35'$; whereas they only ascertained the course of the river to about that point. There, they were informed, several branches unite, the principal of which comes from the east, and passes below a great country named Berry, fifteen days' journey from the mountains of Bellenia, which are on the east of the river, about 5° N. This river they call the Shoa-berry. It is probably some 200 or 300 miles in length, sweeping round the "great country" of Berry, as the Godjeb does round Kaffa, on the south.

M. d'Arnaud regards the Shoa-berry as the upper course of the Nile itself. This is probably an error. M. Werne and M. Lafargue, who ascended the river subsequently—the latter in 1845—obtained information which seems to have escaped M. d'Arnaud. Lakono, the reigning mata, or king of the country, told M. Werne that the river continues a month's journey farther south, where, in the country of Anyan, it divides into four shallow brooks; but whether these come from the mountains, or out of the earth, he was unable to say. M. Lafargue was told, by some of Lakono's subjects, that six days farther up, the river came from the west. It would seem from these accounts, that the main stream from the south is joined, about lat. $3^{\circ} 30'$ N., by a large branch from the east, and another from the west, each of which is regarded as the principal stream

by those who are best acquainted with it. Lakono's account, given to M. Werne, carries the central stream to about $1^{\circ} 20'$ south, between 31° and 32° east longitude. This brings us into the country of the Mono-moezi, as fixed in the beginning of this article, from Mr. Cooley's last corrections.

A great amount of testimony points to this same region, as containing the source of the Nile.

Ptolemy represents the Nile as issuing from a lake in the Mountains of the Moon, south of the Equator. These mountains, he states, lie directly back of the country of the Anthropophagi—that is, cannibals—whose country adjoins the Barbaricus Sinus, where is the island of Menuthias, which the best authorities suppose to be Zanzibar. The neighboring region has, within a few centuries, had a very bad repute for cannibalism. These Mountains of the Moon, he tells us, extend across the continent for ten degrees of longitude; which must mean, that such is their width, from east to west.*

The name, too, helps to fix the location. *Mono* means *sovereignty*, and *moezi* means *moon*. Mono-moezi, therefore, in English, is Moon Kingdom, or Moon nation; and the Mountains of the Moon, in the lan-

guage of that country, are the Mountains of the Moezi.

Portuguese writers of the 16th and 17th centuries generally agree, that the Nile flows from the Lake Zambeze, often erroneously printed Zambere, Zembre, or Jambre. This lake they describe as situated in the empire of the Mono-moezi, which, they say, lies immediately around the Mountains of the Moon.

Lief ben Said, born at Zanzibar of Mono-moezi parents, informed Mr. McQueen, the African Geographer, that it is well known by all the people there, that the river which goes through Egypt flows from that lake.

The water of the lake is known to be fresh, though there are salt mines near its western shore. It must, therefore, have an outlet. The formation of the country makes an outlet on the east apparently impossible. The explorations of the Portuguese from Sena show that it can have none on the south. It must, therefore, discharge its waters either westward, by the Zaire, or northward by the Nile. The streams that enter the lake from the west are separated by highlands from all the confluent streams of the Zaire of which we have any satisfactory information.

The objection, mentioned in our article of January, 1847, that the lake

* This appears to be the only authority for the common delineation, which makes them extend thirty degrees of longitude, across the continent from east to west, some ten degrees north of their true location.

cannot be high enough to discharge its waters by the Nile, the bed of which is about 3000 feet above the Ocean in Abessinia, is removed by later information. That statement relates only to the Bahr el Azrek, or Blue Nile. The elevation, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile at Khartûm, is only about 1500 feet, and that of the White Nile, at the highest point reached by M. d'Arnaud, is probably not more than 2000. What we know of the nature of the country would easily allow another 1000 feet for the height of the parent lake, which is more than the distance requires.

Finally, the evidence seems conclusive, that the great Abessinian plateau extends so far south as to include the country of the Monomoezi and its great lake. That country is a part of the same almost level region, extending westward, by a very gentle slope, from the summit of the same mountain range which skirts the eastern coast. This fact makes it highly probable that it is drained by the same outlet, the Nile.

If this conclusion is correct, the remotest fountain of the Nile is at the head of some of the streams flowing into the N'yassi, which will probably be found about lat. 12° S. If so, it flows through about forty degrees of latitude, and, measuring in a straight line from its source to its mouth, is the longest river in the world. Following the stream, neglecting its

minor sinuosities and measuring only its larger bends, to the source of the longest known stream which enters the N'yassi from the west, its length must be about 3700 miles, which is greater than that of any other river, except the Mississippi and the Amazon.

Concerning the people of this immense region, we have much interesting matter accessible, from which we may draw hereafter, if we can find time for the labor. At present we can only select a few leading facts.

From Cape Guardafui, at the outlet of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, to Mombas, lat. 4° S., no slaves are exported. Much of the country on the coast is populous, and slaves are numerous; but the natives refuse to sell them to foreigners for exportation. Probably, the same is true from Mombas to Zanzibar, where was, till lately, the greatest slave-market of Eastern Africa. Now, the British consul insists on the observance of the treaty with his government for the suppression of the traffic, and therefore none are exported from Zanzibar; but, as we are informed by a gentleman who was on that coast a few months since, they are still exported from an island a short distance to the south; probably the island of Monfia, about 8° S. As Monfia, as well as Zanzibar, is under the jurisdiction of the Imaum of Muscat, the British Government will doubtless insist on its suppres-

sion there also. Nearly or quite all the coast from this point to Delagoa Bay, lat. 26° S., where British jurisdiction commences, is claimed by Portugal, as belonging to her government of Mozambique. If, then, the British Government are successful in inducing Portugal to suppress the traffic in her foreign possessions, we may consider the whole eastern coast as closed against the slave trade.

On the north-east, however, nothing has been done to check it. Through the Gulf of Aden, across the Red Sea, and from Egypt, across the Mediterranean into Turkey, slaves are still exported for the supply of the Muhammedan markets of Europe and Asia. At Alexandria, in Egypt, slave traders take passage for Constantinople in steam packets, belonging to European governments which are bound together by treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, taking their slaves with them for sale in that market. The British agent at Constantinople asserts that this is never done by British steamers; and probably it has not been, since attention has been called to the subject; but French and Austrian steamers are not known to make any objections to such freight.

Ascending the Nile, passing by Egypt and Nubia, we come to the fragments into which the old Abessinian or Ethiopic empire has been broken. These fragments still profess Christianity, though both Mu-

hammedans and Pagans have broken in and settled among them, and have almost entirely expelled them from the immediate valley of the Nile. Along the eastern verge of the great plateau of Habesh, among the mountains where the confluent of the Nile have their sources, a nominal Christianity still retains its hold. The petty Christian kingdoms of Kaffa and Sidama certainly extend as far south as lat. 5° N., and probably farther. Wherever the name of Christianity exists, there is some degree of civilization, and some knowledge of letters. Sidama, the southernmost of the known Christian nations, is represented as a pastoral nation. Its location must be some 500 miles from the coast.

Of the various races that now inhabit Abessinia, the Gallas have been reckoned the most remarkable and mysterious. About the year 1500, or soon after, they began to pour into the country in multitudes, and gradually seized many of its fairest portions. Becoming divided among themselves, they failed to complete the conquest. Now, many of their tribes have been made tributary to the Court of Shoa, and some of them have been compelled to wear the blue badge and observe the festivals and other forms of Abessinian Christianity; and not a few have been reduced to slavery. The pagan Galla is tall, athletic, an unrivalled horseman, wild, fierce and cruel in the extreme. In some of their tribes,

human sacrifices are said to be awfully common. Of their origin, little is known. It has been stated that they came from "Bargamo," which has been understood as the name of a country, but which is a Galla phrase, meaning "beyond the Baro," that is, the Godjeb. And even now, Galla tribes occupy much of the country between the Godjeb and the coast from Mombas to Magadoxo. They claim the greater part of the tribes between the tropics as related to them; and judging from their language, their claim is probably just. In its grammar, the resemblance of the language to those of Southern Africa (see *Af. Rep.* for Jan. 1848, p. 40 et seq.) is so striking, that we cannot suppose it to be accidental; though in some respects the differences are equally divided; and some of the words are evidently related, both in sound and signification, to words in the Mpongwe language. They are evidently related to the great Zingian race of Southern Africa.

The Shankalas, or Negroes, form another class of inhabitants. They are found even on the east of the White Nile, and as far north as the eleventh or twelfth degree of latitude. In the slave markets, they are never confounded with the Habashi, or Abessinian slaves, but are classed with the Negroes of the Belâd es Sudân. The Shankala tribes, like their brethren of Western Africa, are pagans. The Dinkas are also Ne-

groes, and we find indefinite mention of "other Negro tribes."

The valley of the White Nile, from Khartûm southward to lat. 11° N., or thereabouts, is occupied by various pastoral Arab tribes; but the numerous islands in the river, from 14° N. to about 9° N., are inhabited by the Shellouks, who live by pasturage, agriculture, fishing, and plunder, both by land and water. Besides the islands, they occupy both banks of the river between 9° and 10° N., where their small, circular thatched huts form almost one compact and continuous village. M. d'Arnaud represents them as "ignorant of the luxury of clothing," and distinguished for cruelty and bad faith. They number more than a million, and are pagans.

Beyond the Shellouks are the Newers, (*Nouériers*, *Nouers*), whose complexion inclines to red, and whose hair is not woolly. In their employments and degree of civilization, they resemble the Shellouks, except that they are not said to live on plunder. They are naked, and of a sickly appearance. Their beef cattle have very large horns, like those of the ancient Egyptians.

Next, from lat. 4° to 7° N., come the Behrs, or people of Bari,—the "tall men," mentioned in the *Repository* for October and November last. Like the other river tribes, they are shepherds and herdsmen, fishermen, hunters and warriors. On reaching their country, a manifest

improvement is perceptible in agriculture. They work mines of "oxy-carbonate of iron," which, of course, produces steel by a direct process. From this they make lances, arrow-heads, farming tools, and ornaments, both for their own use and for sale to the neighboring tribes. Their king, Lakono, gives audience in a chemise of blue cotton. The females wear a cotton girdle round the waist. The men are naked, and painted with red oxide of iron. As for their being seven feet in height, M. d'Arnaud smartly replies to some incredulous correspondent, that he measured them; but the phraseology of his answer allows us to suppose that only a few "individuals" among them were quite so tall. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the Behrs are generally of large stature.

Immediately south of the Behrs, on the right or east side of the Nile, and on the southern slope of a range of mountains, M. d'Arnaud's map has the word "anthropophages,"—that is, cannibals. South of them, though perhaps including them, is the country of Pulunch; and south of that, across the Shoa-berry river, which comes in from the east, is a "Country of Negroes." But of the people south of the Behrs, he could have known nothing except by hearsay.

It is very possible that the Behrs and their related tribes may be the modern representatives of Homer's

"faultless Ethiopians," to dine with whom cost Jupiter a journey of twelve days from Olympus, and whom all Grecian antiquity pronounces very tall and beautiful. It is equally probable, that the Dokko, or Doko, who dwell nearly east from them, towards the verge of the great plateau, represent the pygmies of Homer and other Greeks, as Major Harris believes. They are said to be not much more than four feet in height, but stout, and with muscles well developed; neither black nor white; exceedingly timid, and in the very lowest stage of barbarism. They are often hunted for slaves, and when assailed, surrender without attempting resistance or escape. Many are taken; but they are so highly valued by the surrounding tribes, that none are ever sold out of the country. All that is known of them indicates that they are related to the Hottentots of South Africa.

Northward of the Dokko, of Sidama and Kaffa, in the mountain region which gives rise to the Gojeb, the Dedhesa and the Hawash, are the petty kingdoms Yangaro, (Gingiro, Zindero,) Enarea, Guragie, and others; some Christian, some Muhammedan, and some mixed. Here is a principal focus of the slave trade from Africa to Asia. Slave hunts are got up, not merely as a matter of pastime, or ambition, but of business; and the produce of hunts farther inland passes through this region. At Enarea, some 500 or 600 miles from

port, slaves are bought for salt, or European goods, worth less than a dollar. At Shoa, they are worth from ten to twenty German crowns. Of the number exported annually, we find no reliable estimate; but the amount received for them at the four ports of Berbera, Zeyla, Tajúra and Massowa, is known to amount to 96,000 pounds sterling; from

which it seems moderate to estimate their number at 20,000 a year. All of these, so far as is known, go to supply the Muhammedans of Asia; besides the thousands that go through Egypt to supply those of Asia Minor and Europe. There seems to be no way to stop this slave trade, except by changing the character of the nations engaged in it.

Evidence before the English Parliament in favor of Liberia,

BY REV. JOHN MILLER, OF PRINCETON, N. J.

THE cause of colonization owes much to Mr. Miller. While in Europe he performed a voluntary and gratuitous agency, and collected some funds, which have been acknowledged in the Repository. He appeared, while in London, before the "Select Committee on the African Slave Trade" and gave the following answers to the questions asked him by them. The questions will interest our readers not less than the answers. Seldom has so much true light been made to shine in the same quarter.

The Bishop of Oxford in the Chair. Reverend JOHN MILLER examined.

1. You are a native of the United States?

I am.

2. Are you a resident there?

Yes.

3. You have been sent to England by Mr. Clay, or by the American Colonization Society?

I have not a very formal official connexion with that Society. I am a traveller; and promised on leaving America that I would give informa-

tion wherever I thought it valuable, and use influence wherever I thought it of any account, in behalf of that Republic; and for that end I received an informal authority from the Colonization Society, signed by Mr. Clay, which I have in my pocket.

4. From what sources is your knowledge of the Settlement of Liberia derived?

From two chief sources; one, documentary evidence of the condition of things in Liberia; and the other, personal knowledge of the gradual creation of the Colony by the Society in America.

5. What is the origin of the Colony?

To go back to its earliest origin: a pious clergyman in one of the Northern States conceived the idea that Africa had a great advantage over the other Pagan nations, in having a large body of her own race in the bosom of civilization, and he conceived the plan of a society to buy a territory for them on the coast of Africa, and to pay their passage over.

6. What were the objects and motives of the founders of the Colony?

Their motives were rather of a mixed character; but the great mo-

tive of those who had most to do with the founding of the Colony was the civilization of Africa, and the improvement of the condition of the colored people in the United States.

7. The improvement of the colored people of the United States, in what way?

By transferring them to a position where they would improve and thrive more.

8. What induced them to fix upon the particular coast now called Liberia for their Settlement?

They made inquiries. It was after careful measures to obtain information, and after thinking of other regions, that the conclusion, from the whole, was, that the coast of Western Africa was the most eligible spot. That was recommended to them by the consideration that it would introduce arts and religion into that continent. Besides, they had had the example of Britain at Sierra Leone.

9. In what year was this Settlement first effected?

The Society was formed in 1816; the first expedition went out in 1820. Four years elapsed before anything effective was done.

10. Then it has been until the last year in connection with the American Colonization Society, has it?

It has.

11. Supported from America?

Yes.

12. To what number has the population been estimated to increase in that time? what is the present estimate of the population?

The President, in his inaugural address, gives the population at 80,000, according to his best knowledge.

13. Are those 80,000 men who have all been transported from America, or any of them native Africans born on the coast?

By no means all from America; by far the largest part are natives who have been attracted into the Colony.

14. Who have come from their own native tribes in Africa, to settle under the protection of the Colony?

Yes. In the same inaugural address the President speaks of them as persons who have given in their adhesion to the Constitution of the Republic.

15. And settled within its limits?

Yes.

16. How have its present limits been defined?

By repeated purchases and Treaties.

17. From Native powers?

Yes. In further explanation of the origin of the Liberian Colony, I will hand in a paper extracted from the American Christian Record.

The same is read, as follows:

The American Colonization Society was organized in the City of Washington, in December, 1816, by patriotic and benevolent gentlemen from various parts of the country. The object of the Society, as expressed in the constitution, is "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our own country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient." The principles which influenced its founders, and which continue to actuate the sincere colonizationists, are embraced in the following specifications; viz, First, to rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages. Second, To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free Government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train. Third, To afford slave owners, who may wish to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception. Fourth,

To arrest and destroy the African Slave Trade. Fifth, To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the continent of Africa. How far the Society has been successful in carrying out its philanthropic and benevolent principles may be judged from the following facts. The first company of emigrants was sent out by the Society in 1820, and located at Sherbro', while a Settlement had been formed by the enterprize of a single black man from New England.* Land was purchased, and a colony formed on this barbarous coast, dependent on the skill and energy of one man, who was encouraged by the favor of only a few friends in this country. In 1824 the Colony was placed under a regular form of government. Since that time its progress has been onward; and this dependant and feeble Colony is now supplanted by the independent Republic of Liberia. The Society and its auxiliaries, amidst all the difficulties with which they have been surrounded, have sent over 7,101 emigrants. The whole number now under the jurisdiction of the Republic, according to the computation of their President in his last message, is 80,000. Of the emigrants from this country, at the close of the year 1843, 1,687 were free born; 97 purchased their freedom, and 2,290 were emancipated with a view of going to Liberia; and at this time the total number of deaths in the Colony had been 2,198. The deaths in Liberia, according to the report of the Colonial Physician, who went from Baltimore, were, in 1842, proportionally less than in this country, being three per cent. at Cape Palmas, the most Southern point, while it is four per cent. in Baltimore.

Since 1842, the number of deaths has been decreasing, while the population is increasing. All the facts connected with the Colony show distinctly that Liberia is the black man's country. The territory already extends 320 miles along the coast, and from 20 to 50 toward the interior. The Slave Trade has been arrested on this coast, and the nations beyond the limits of the Republic are participating in the privileges of their schools and missionary operations.

18. What is the extent of Liberia?

Between 320 and 350 miles.

19. But is not there an intermediate piece included in that, of about 40 miles, which does not belong to the Settlement?

They have purchased now all the positions on which there is any slaving carried on, and all the territory, except some very small patches, amounting in all now to about 20 miles in length on the coast.

20. What is the shape of the Liberian territory?

It is a strip along the coast; the mean width of which is about 40 miles.

21. The depth from the coast is 40 miles?

Yes.

22. What has induced them to adopt that particular shape of territory?

Principally a wish to suppress the Slave Trade; their recent purchases have been all ruled by that motive.

23. Why are they so anxious to suppress the Slave Trade?

From a sense of interest to the Republic, and to carry out the wishes of its founders.

24. In what way do you imagine it to promote the interests of the Republic?

* Paul Cuffee. They moved from this point afterward to where Monro now stands, on account of its superior healthiness.

A trade is springing up in place of the Slave Trade, of which the Republic reaps the advantage.

25. Have they reason to think that the two trades, the Slave Trade and the other trade, are hostile to one another, and could not co-exist?

I think so; besides, there is another motive, their national dangers, such as they are, are connected with the Slave Trade; they have been put in peril by the Slave Trade from attacks which it has instigated on the part of the Natives.

26. Have they had to maintain any war with any of the Native tribes?

They have, in the early history of the Colony, and very dangerous wars; but they are decreasing.

27. What are their provisions for defence?

A militia, and a small sailing force.

28. How is the militia organized?

It is a volunteer force, entirely organized by the government of the Republic; but they are at no other expense for it than to furnish arms and accoutrements; except when in active service.

29. Do you know what number of men it comprises?

I do not.

30. Are they all armed?

As far as I know; my impression is that it embraces all the adult male population among the emigrants.

31. Is there any evidence that what is now Liberia, was a very bad part of the coast for the Slave Trade?

There is very remarkable evidence; that at a very early period it was pretty well settled and somewhat cultivated; and that the Slave Trade desolated it. There are evidences in the wild jungles that existed when it was first colonized, that there had been previous native agriculture, which had been swept away by the Slave Trade; and that what existed as jungle at the time of its first being

visited by the colonists, had been previously cultivated. Perhaps your Lordships will allow me to read a very short paper. In May, 1825, Mr. Ashmun, the former distinguished Governor, purchased for the Colony a fine tract on the St. Paul's. Of this he says: "Along this beautiful river were formerly scattered in Africa's better days innumerable native hamlets; and till within the last 20 years nearly the whole river-board for one or two miles back was under that slight culture which obtains among the natives of the country. But the population has been wasted by the rage for trading in slaves, with which the constant presence of slaving vessels and the introduction of foreign luxuries have inspired them. The south bank of this river, and all the intervening country between it and the Mesurado, have been from this cause nearly desolated of inhabitants; a few detached and solitary plantations scattered at long intervals through the tract just serve to interrupt the silence and relieve the gloom which reigns over the whole region." The moral desolation he found to be still more complete. He writes, "The two slaving stations of Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado (the very first purchases of the Colony) have for several ages desolated, of every thing valuable, the intervening very fertile and beautiful tract of country. The forests have remained untouched, all moral virtue has been extinguished in the people, and their industry annihilated by this one ruinous cause."

32. Is there any evidence to show that the same result would not have been obtained by the ordinary principles of trade without this settlement?

There is this evidence; the unorganized trade of chance visitors was

the very thing that brought the slave traffic. The ownership of the soil and regular government upon it seem now to be the power that brings that traffic to an end. The slaving has disappeared round Cape Coast Castle and all the points of trade just in proportion as they have assumed the aspect of regular settlements.

33. Has the Slave Trade been brought actually to an end upon the whole coast of Liberia?

I suppose it would be safe to say that only one slaving station remains, and there is a strong probability that by this time that has been essentially broken up. Your Lordships know that the territory was settled by numerous petty tribes; and the purchases have been very numerous, and some of them very recent; so that the breaking up of the Slave Trade on the part lately purchased has been very recent; and in one case, perhaps, it would be safest to say imperfect, not yet complete.

34. By what means has the Slave Trade been expelled from the Liberia coast? has it been by force?

I suppose four reasons may be given: first, that the natives show a considerable sense of obligation by their Treaties.

35. Do you mean Treaties to put down the Slave Trade?

Treaties selling their lands; Treaties by which they made over the lands which the colonists had purchased; secondly, that the militia force of the Republic, with the small armed vessels, have heretofore been able to take possession of and break up the slaving stations: thirdly, that the natives in very frequent cases have felt it to be their interest to be protected from the Slave Trade; they have found their tribes wasting by it, and they have gathered round the Colony as a means of shelter;

fourthly, that their taste for the luxuries of civilized life has been supplied by a more legitimate trade.

36. Do the colonists hold their land by title-deeds granted by the Native Chieftains?

They do.

37. What sort of price have they paid for the land?

There is a rough estimate that the land has cost them about 133 dollars per mile in length along the coast: I have the papers here; the deeds of sale mentioning the price in a large number of instances.

38. What is the revenue arising from America?

Their revenue last year, or I should rather say the whole revenue of the Society, has been 50,000 dollars, that is about 10,000*l.*; but a large part of that is spent in agencies in the United States, in distributing documents, in securing favor for the enterprise; so that part only of that sum goes to the Colony in the purchase of territory, and paying the passage of emigrants.

39. From what means do they support their cruisers?

The Government supports the cruisers; they are very small and very imperfect; the whole expense of the Government is paid now by duties and monopolies, and one or two narrow sources of revenue.

40. You said that they destroyed the slave stations; do you mean barracoons and places of that description, where slaves are kept for sale?

Yes.

41. Are those situated on the territory of the Republic, or on the territory of neighboring States?

They buy the territory, and then break up the barracoons.

42. They begin by buying the territory?

Yes; they never have interfered and broken up the barracoons till after the purchase of the territory.

43. How far have Christian missions co-operated in bringing the Natives into the Colony?

Christian missions, distinctly so called, have had very little to do with it; the pastors that the colonists themselves support of their little churches have had a good deal to do with it: but there has been a wonderful mortality among the white missions. I have brought together in a paper some very conclusive testimonies to that effect; they have been wasted away remarkably. On this subject I will hand in an extract from the 25th Annual Report of the Vermont Colonization Society.

The same is read, as follows:

During the 400 years under review, frequent attempts were made to establish Christian missions, but they all failed. The Portuguese Roman Catholics began a mission at Elmina in 1482; their stations were numerous along the whole coast; but they made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents. Protestant missions were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, and continued till 1770; five attempts cost 11 lives, and effected nothing. English attempts have been numerous, but unavailing. That of Captain Bever, at Bulama Island, in 1792, failed in two years, with the loss of more than 100 lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795, found insuperable obstacles to success, and returned home without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct in three years, and five of the six missionaries dead. The Church Missionary Society sent out a company of missionaries in 1804, and attempted to maintain 10 stations; but the hostility of the Natives, who preferred the Slave Traders to them, compelled them to

take refuge in the colony of Sierra Leone, where, under the protection of a colony, they could labor with safety and hope. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions without colonial protection have repeatedly been made, but they have failed in every instance, except the mission at the Gaboon river, which was established in 1842, as to the fate of which, time must decide. The missionaries sent to Africa hitherto have been mostly white men; but it is capable of proof, and has been shown by Governor Pinney, that the average missionary life of white missionaries in Africa has been less than two years and a half, while that of colored laborers, even from this country, has been 10 or 12 times as long.

44. Have they any colored missionaries?

Yes; their pastors now are colored men.

45. Mr. Roberts, the present President, is a colored man?

He is.

46. Was Mr. Roberts formerly a slave?

I have heard it stated; but I think he was not.

47. But he was an emigrant from America?

He was a colored boy of 18, engaged in the trade of a barber in the States.

48. From what part of the Union did he come?

From Virginia; his cultivation, and his ability as a diplomatist, he has got in Liberia.

49. By what power was he raised to the chief place in Liberia?

First, as Governor by the Society,* and then voted in by his fellow-citizens as President.

50. What gives the right to vote in Liberia?

I have the constitution here; it is a brief instrument, which I will put

* His ability first displayed itself when left temporarily in charge by an absent Governor.

in—[*the same was delivered in—Vide Appendix**].—My impression is, that every citizen of a certain age has a right to vote.

51. Of what class chiefly are the emigrants from America?

Chiefly emancipated slaves.

52. At whose expense have they gone, at the expense of the Society, at their own expense, or at that of their masters?

In all ways; chiefly, however, at the expense of the Society.

53. How is it possible that men who go out in the condition of just emancipated slaves should be capable of the work of civilization which you attribute to them on the coast of Africa?

I would mention, first, the fact, that in thirty years' experience they have been elevated; they do rise in the scale of civilization. But then, I think, it is very important to state that they are emancipated generally by conscientious masters; and on that very account and in that very connexion they have been under a good deal of training.

54. Where did they get their men to act as their President, their Congress, their Judges, and their professional men at their first starting as a Republic?

They have been chiefly made upon the soil; they are the growth of Liberia. Some of the more enterprising have re-visited the United States to get instruction.

55. That is to say they are emancipated slaves from the United States, who in Liberia have shown superior ability, and have been raised there to those posts?

Most of them have been emancipated slaves; and nearly all of them have been raised in character in Liberia.

56. You mentioned that they came from all parts of the Union; is that so?

From all parts.

57. Have as many come from the Southern States as from the Northern? More from the Southern States than from the Northern.

58. What is the system used in sending them over?

The Society is at the expense of 50 dollars for each person; and that 50 dollars pays their passage and supports them six months through the acclimating fever with food and medical attendance and shelter in houses after they get to Liberia.

59. You say "the acclimating fever;" is that almost universal?

Almost universal.

60. With the black as well as the white?

Yes, though unspeakably less severe.

61. Is it in many cases fatal to the black emigrants from America?

The returns of statistics show a mortality of 3 per cent. under the African fever; though this is an improvement; it was once greater; they have learned to treat the fever more skillfully.

62. But it is universally passed through?

Nearly in every case.

63. Does that deter any Africans in America from wishing to go?

I think it does; they are fictitious objections that many of them have.

64. In point of fact, is there a readiness to settle in Liberia amongst the black population in America?

Very much the reverse.

65. A great unwillingness to go? A great unwillingness.

66. To what do you attribute that?

I suppose the great reason is, an unwillingness to expatriate themselves, and to leave their homes; but they support that natural unwillingness by a great many prejudices of all kinds; objections which have no foundation; they imagine

* The matter contained in the appendix has been published in the Repository.

it to be a scheme in operation to get rid of the superfluous colored race; whereas, really, the most of those who have gone have been valuable servants set free to go.

67. At the same time you would admit that it would be a great escape from a very difficult social question to the whites in America if they could transplant their blacks there?

I suppose there is a general conviction that the state of things in reference to the colored race in America is a very unhappy one, and that if this enterprise can help to bring it to an end, it would be so far well; but the greatest friends of the cause, and its best friends, have the good of Africa, and the immediate benefit of the colored man in view.

68. When you say that "the state of things is an unhappy one," do you mean a dangerous one to the white inhabitants of the United States?

I mean an evil to both classes; that the colored men do not thrive there as they do in Liberia, and that the relation is an unhappy one to both classes.*

69. What is called the Abolition party has been unfriendly to Liberia, generally speaking, have not they?

The larger number of them have been.

70. They treat it as a scheme for getting rid of the more enterprising negroes, that the less enterprising may be more safely oppressed at home?

Yes, that charge is brought in some cases; important men, however, have been both Abolitionists and Colonizationists; in some cases

officers of the Colonization Society are also Abolitionists.

71. But, generally speaking, the strongest anti-abolitionists are also the warmest supporters of Liberia?

Yes; I wish to qualify that, however; some of them, *i. e.* some of the strongest anti-abolitionists are also the strongest pro-slavery men, and the strongest pro-slavery men are also warm opponents of the colonization cause as well.

72. Mr. Calhoun takes that line?

Mr. Calhoun opposes the general colonization movement.

73. Has the Society had to buy slaves from their masters, with a view to their being sent to Liberia?

In no instance.

74. Does it export females as well as males?

Households—families.

75. Is there any rule as to the proportion of the sexes to be so exported?

No; but if it were seen that a disproportion of males were going, it would be considered by the Society a decided evil.

76. Is the prejudice against the colonization decreasing among the black race?

Decidedly; they have sent over, in many instances, agents to examine Liberia, who have returned with favorable reports, which have led to a number of free colored people paying their own passage over.

77. After reaching the Colony, how are they provided for?

There are houses belonging to the Society provided for their shelter, and rations are measured out to them till they can get upon their farms, and support themselves, and a farm of a certain number of acres is given to each emigrant.

* Colonization can hardly become individually a selfish scheme, for individuals lose by it to the amount of the value of the servant whom they allow to go; and that value throughout the south is still very great. While, therefore, whole States will in the end be relieved by emancipation, individuals lose by it, and therefore only the more conscientious so far have engaged in colonization.

78. What do they raise upon those farms?

They raise yams and cassada. If your Lordships will allow, I will, however, give a statement from one of their own newspapers, edited by a colored man: "The Liberia Herald." "For the information of friends who are constantly asking in regard to the production of Liberia, we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits and vegetables, as are in general use with us in their appropriate seasons;" and then follows the list.—*Domesticated*: Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys (few).—*Wild*: Deer of different kinds in abundance, red, black, brown and grayish; partridges, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, hedge-hogs, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice-birds, ground-doves, &c.—*Fruit*: Watermelon, musk-melon, mango-plums, orange, rose-apples, sour-sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, grannadilla, limes, lemons.—*Fish*: scaled and shell; mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.—*Vegetables*: Sweet potatoes, arrow-root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblain, chiota, paupau, Lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn (maize)."

79. What other sources of wealth have they?

They trade with the Natives in ebony and ivory and gold, in small quantities.

80. Is there any palm-oil trade?

Palm-oil also; and camwood is also an important article.

81. What is it which has principally taken the place of the Slave Trade as a source of profit?

Dye-woods, and these other articles of trade with the Natives.

82. What are the present staples of Liberia?

The staples of Liberia may be considered the articles I have mentioned, in connection with coffee, which, probably, will become the great staple of Liberia. They are setting out plantations, coffee-trees in large numbers, and some of the coffee has already been consigned to America, and been sold. "A standing advertisement in the Liberia paper offers 15 cents a pound for it." The British traders along the coast are buying it. "Coffee will, doubtless, become one of the most valuable productions of Liberia; it requires but little care or labor in its cultivation. At three years old the trees frequently begin to yield; at four years old they give the cultivator a handsome income; 12 lbs. to the tree is an average crop."

83. How much is 15 cents in English money?

Sevenpence halfpenny. This is a proof of the estimation in which it is held by British traders along that coast.

84. What is meant by a "standing advertisement?"

I suppose what is meant by that is, that for a series of months at the time that the report was made, such standing advertisement had appeared in the Liberia paper.

85. Is there now any official connection or hold upon Liberia, either on the part of the Colonization Society, or the United States of America?

None by the United States of America at all. They never had any; and none by the Colonization Society; no official control. Some useful stipulations have been made in the Treaty between the Colonization Society and Liberia in respect to the Slave Trade, and with respect to immigration, and one or two other points. I will give in a copy of the agreement between the Society and

the Colony—[*The same is delivered in—Vide Appendix.*]

86. Are there any special advantages which will accrue to Great Britain from keeping up a correspondence with Liberia?

The productions of Great Britain might be purchased more directly here in the British market. They have hitherto been bought largely by the Liberians from America at second hand, such as cotton manufactures and woollens, Staffordshire ware and hardware, and other articles; besides, there is reason to believe that a great deal of injurious secrecy is observed in regard to the articles suited for the palm-oil trade, &c., and that greater commercial intelligence, on the part of this country in regard to the African coast, would make that trade healthier and more useful, and would prevent the monopoly which discourages young traders, and diminishes the number of traders, and makes the trade injuriously profitable in a few hands.

87. Does the Colony now carry on any palm-oil trade to any considerable amount?

The amount cannot be so great as on the lower part of the coast; but it is increasing.

88. Does the palm-oil tree grow in the territory of Liberia?

It does.

89. In the upper parts of it?

I believe in all parts of the territory.

90. Is there any other point connected with the probable trade with Great Britain, upon which you can speak?

I would speak of the coffee trade as likely very soon to become of decided importance, and that the market of Liberia generally, as it opens, promises to become a valuable market for any nation.

91. Could not they cultivate indigo there?

Indigo is mentioned as one of the productions; I will give in some short documents, stating the whole character of the productions of the soil.

92. Has any indigo grown there been tested as to its color?

I have not information upon that point.

93. There is a trade of very great abundance with this country in cocoa-nut oil; do they cultivate cocoa-nuts for oil in Liberia?

I have not heard of that; ground-nuts are used to make oil, and sacks of ground-nuts in considerable quantities have been already sent to the United States.

94. Do not cocoa-nut trees grow in great abundance?

Yes; but I have not heard of any use being made of the oil: on this general subject I will deliver in an extract of a letter from Dr. Lugenbeel, Physician to the Colony; also an extract from the "Liberia Herald," edited by a colored man.

The same was read, as follows:

Extract of Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

Most of the usual productions of tropical climates thrive well in Liberia. The coffee tree will grow as freely and yield as abundantly as perhaps in any other part of the world; and I am glad to see that the colonists are beginning to appreciate the advantages that may result from attention to the cultivation of this useful and profitable article. At some future period, no doubt, coffee will be the principal staple production of Liberia, and the most profitable article of exportation; the trees attain a much larger size than those in the West Indies, and they bear much more abundantly; they do not require much cultivation; indeed, they frequently grow wild in the woods on this part of the coast; the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; but at present sugar

cannot be made as cheaply in the Colony as it can be purchased from abroad, and I am apprehensive that the colonists will never be able to compete with some other countries in the production of this article. If they had the necessary apparatus, however, they could easily produce enough for home consumption, at less expense than it now costs when purchased from trading vessels; at present very little rice is raised by the colonists, as it can be bought from the natives for less than the cultivation of it would cost. Indian corn can be raised in the Colony, not very plentifully, however, but in sufficient quantities, I think, to supply the families of those who will take the trouble to cultivate it. Sweet potatoes can be raised in the greatest abundance during any season of the year, and on almost every kind of soil: I have seen them growing freely in the sand within sixty yards of the ocean. I have scarcely ever dined in Liberia without having this excellent vegetable on the table. Cassadas and yams can be produced in almost any quantities; and when properly prepared for the table they are very good and nutritious vegetables. Plantains, bananas, and all other fruits peculiar to tropical climates, thrive well in Liberia. Tomatoes, egg-plants, okra, beans and nearly all the other usual garden vegetables, can be raised easily. Irish potatoes are, however, out of the question; nor do cabbages thrive well. We have plenty of greens, but few cabbage heads. Although very little cotton has yet been produced in the Colony, yet it has been clearly ascertained that, with proper cultivation, the cotton tree will grow well, and yield abundantly. Several kinds of cotton trees grow wild in the forest.

Extract from the Liberia Herald.

Already may be seen rich fields of

rice, sugar-cane, and other productions adorning the banks of the St. Paul's and St. John's Rivers. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root, ground-nuts and coffee are engrossing all minds: these articles will be for exportation, and will well repay the cultivator for any outlay it may be necessary for him to make while they are coming to perfection. Coffee, the most valuable of all our productions, will require some four years to grow before it will give the cultivator any income; but it will be recollected that after that time the tree, with little or no labor bestowed on it, will yield two crops a year. The quality of Liberia coffee, by competent judges, is pronounced to be equal to any in the world. In numerous instances we have seen trees full of coffee only three years old. The other articles, if planted at the commencement of the rainy season, will arrive at maturity in less than one year from the time of planting. Orders have come from Siuoe for seed-ginger, and we are gratified to learn that a supply has been sent down.

95. Has Liberia much intercourse with the interior?

I suppose not much of the kind referred to in the question; there are no regular routes of communication with the interior; though there is a good deal of trade, yet there have been no extended explorations from Liberia yet.

96. There are no regular caravans passing into the interior?

No regular caravans as yet.

97. In short, no regular relations of trade have been established as yet?

No very systematic relations.

98. Is not there found considerable danger to the natives of Liberia in their intercourse with the neighboring tribes?

More or less danger.

99. Have there been any instances of kidnapping the free natives of Liberia, by neighboring chiefs?

There have been, in which the militia of Liberia has been set in motion to retake men captured from the Colony.

100. Have they been successful?

Yes; President Roberts, not very long ago, went upon such an expedition, and was successful in recapturing some servants that had been stolen.

101. Do you know what the result of that expedition was as regards the captures; in what way they were punished?

I have not heard from the United States the particulars of that expedition; but I heard a gentleman in Liverpool say, the other day, that in securing the recapture, they had been obliged to fire a native village: upon this subject I will hand in an extract from the Rev. Mr. Tracy's book on "Missions, &c."

The same was read, as follows:

To show how firm and well acknowledged is the authority of the free Government in Liberia, Mr. Tracy stated one fact of this kind. It is well known that many of the native chiefs of the territories bordering on Liberia have come in and sold their land, and cheerfully submitted to the civil jurisdiction of Liberia; and such is the fame and force of Liberian law, such the prestige of the authority of the President of this Republic, that a distant chief, having no connexion with Liberia, and no way under its jurisdiction, came to the President, and solicited a commission as a justice of the peace; the parchment was given him, bearing the great seal of the Republic; he returned with it to his people, and commenced business as a justice of the peace. The result was, that his authority was acknowledged by every one, and his sentences did not even require a constable to execute them.

(To be continued.)

Opinions on two Points, touching Colonization.

THE following communication is from a gentleman of the very highest respectability, a clergyman of eminent talents and high rank. His opinions upon any subject, would be deserving of the very gravest consideration: upon Colonization they ought to command profound attention. Being in no way connected with the Society, having from the origin of the Society carefully investigated every movement, and now feeling called upon to speak out, we commend his sentiments to all, believing that they will have their due influence.

We append to them some remarks of our own, which should also be read and considered in connection with the communication.

To the Editor of the African Repository.

DEAR SIR:—You will pardon the liberty

I take in obtruding on your attention my individual opinion on two points touching the importance and the operations of the American Colonization Society, together with a synopsis of the reasons which have led me to adopt these opinions.

In the first place, I have been led—very gradually indeed, yet decidedly—to the belief, that this Society is the most important charitable institution of our age, not excepting even any Bible or Missionary Association.

If the opinion be just, I can claim only the honor of very tardily embracing it; and if deemed altogether extravagant, I can plead for it the authority of the philanthropic and sagacious mind of the chief founder of the Society, the Rev. S. J. Mills. While a student in Divinity at Andover, I was intimately acquainted with this philanthropist, and was one of a small circle whom he invited to meet regularly for the purpose of examining his innumerable schemes of usefulness. I had thus an opportunity of knowing the very extensive correspondence

he held, and the prime part he bore in preparing the way for the formation of this Society. It was his chief object at that period; and no other man did so much for its promotion; though he deemed it essential to its success, that southern men would stand more conspicuously than himself before the public eye, and therefore, to this hour, the extent of his agency is known to but few. As the scheme ripened and the Society assumed a visible form, his hopes of its usefulness increased. He had been engaged in bringing into being, the American Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Nor did his zeal for these grand institutions abate at all. And yet, at a later period, this man of prophetic vision, reading the future in its causes—and filled with a prophet's zeal because possessed of a prophet's ken—said to me, on the eve of his embarkation for Africa: "This last scheme I regard as the most important of any in which I have been engaged." How often have I since thought of that parting scene, of his steady but glowing fervor, and of that seemingly extravagant expression of him whom we were to see no more!

Years have since rolled by. Event after event has opened on our view, in the checkered scene; and yet all, both the prosperous and the adverse—the congeniality of the climate to the colonists and its destructiveness to our white agents, the annihilation of the slave trade within the sphere of the colony, and its invincible progress elsewhere—all alike, though in different ways, have conspired to elevate my views of the importance of the enterprise. And now, when at length we behold a free, enlightened, Christian Republic, lining that dark and savage coast for 300 miles, and its nationality joyfully acknowledged by the greatest powers in Europe, I must bless God, and say, it is enough. I can now heartily believe what his gifted mind saw from the very incipency of the movement. Without derogating at all from any of the other great charitable institutions, I can now believe that this is the wisest and best of them all. And this faith is only the more confirmed by all the opposition it has had to encounter, both from the foes and the misguided zeal of the friends of the African race. In opposing such an enterprise, Satan might be expected to delude, for a time, some of the very elect.

My chief reasons for my present belief are the following:

1. The vast benefit to the Colonists themselves, and to their posterity, to the end of me. This benefit is attested by all the evidence that can exist in such a case. The Colonists themselves declare it with one

voice; and all the impartial who have visited them, declare the same.

2. Our colonies in Africa present the only prospect for the speedy diffusion of Christianity and Civilization through that continent. This work must be chiefly done by natives. And how are they elsewhere to be so well or so speedily prepared for the double task of teaching Christianity and the arts of civilized life? Example as well as precept is needful; and our Colonists will afford both. They will soon have institutions for training missionaries for the vast regions where white men cannot live; and they will have native youth enough to fill those institutions, and then go forth to the work, and there will be agriculturists and artisans to accompany them, and to teach what can never be expected from the mere missionary, and least of all from the white missionary, who cannot endure manual labor in Africa, even in those portions where he can live.

It is very remarkable, that this species of evangelization begins now to be appreciated by the most respectable portion of those who have opposed the Colonization Society, and they are now endeavoring to procure white colonists from this country to settle in Siam with their missionaries, for the purpose of experimentally teaching the arts and modes of Christian civilization. The design is noble; and we hope they will soon see the still greater need, and far greater prospect of success of the same thing in Africa, by means of the Colonization Society.

3. Colonization seems now the only effectual remedy for the African slave trade. Of this, even England herself appears at length to be convinced, and has therefore so promptly acknowledged the independence of Liberia, and proffered the aid of her ships.

4. The Republic of Liberia is now presenting, not only to Africa, but to the whole world, a most important lesson on civil and religious freedom. This lesson is as much needed in Europe as it is in Africa itself, and will one day be effectually pondered by the vast nations of both continents.

Precisely the lesson to be taught is this—that a well balanced freedom can be maintained by other kinds of people besides Anglo-Saxon Puritans. And this, together with the way to accomplish it, is precisely what is now needed by the groaning, struggling nations. For three quarters of a century, the bright star of freedom in the west has been gleaming across the Atlantic. But no such luminary rose in the east—nothing but meteors, as baleful for the time as transitory in their existence, at least, so have thought and said the aristocrats of Europe. Republican Freedom, say they, may do for

the United States of America, but never for us. We are a different people, such liberty would become licentiousness here. And thus even philanthropists conspire to extinguish the sparks of it. And each abortive attempt to establish such freedom there, has served only to increase this prejudice. Plainly, the example of Anglo-American Puritans is not enough, Providence must afford another, or Europe is hopeless, at least for a long season.

And now, after another day of fearful but fruitless struggle and slaughter, and as the shades of night are again deepening on the nations, what do we behold?—another star, just above the horizon—and that in the east—and, of all points in the heavens, just where we should least expect it, and just where, and just when, it will shine to the best effect. Freedom, say the astrologers, is only for the Anglo-Americans! To show at once the madness of these diviners, and also to teach more clearly the only foundation of freedom, He that is wondrous in working has gone directly to the other extreme. While France, with a wisdom that knows not God, has been seeking, for a score of years, to rear her infant Hercules to free the world, God has been silently collecting, on the shores of benighted Africa, a little community from the veriest outcasts of the human race. And now these freed negro slaves have already accomplished what France herself has twice attempted to so little purpose. By a republic in Africa, modeled after our own, and embracing perfect religious as well as civil freedom, we may well believe God will demonstrate to the nations the practicability of freedom for every race. If negroes can thus govern themselves, what race of people cannot? And if a handful of some 6000 freed slaves can train, and in one age safely amalgamate with themselves, some 80,000 African barbarians, what may not the rest of Africa expect from such a process of voluntary annexation, and such an example? And if the tree of genuine liberty be found to flourish in Africa, as we believe it will, where may it not flourish? And what people will long despair of its growth on their own soil? The incumbrance of hereditary thrones and aristocratic privileges will be swept away, when the nations shall be once assured of the nature of true liberty and the right mode of establishing it. What they have yet to learn is, the necessity of a *pure* and a *perfectly free* christianity. This lesson is taught only by own republic and that of Liberia; and hence their superiority to those of Mexico, and South America, and Hayti, and of other ages and nations. The very idea of liberty is but half developed, till religious

freedom is included; and all is still on a rotten basis, till a pure christianity is taught and fostered.

The scope, therefore, which the Colonization Society is now giving for this fresh and needful demonstration of the problem of true liberty, is among its brightest glories.

5. By the experiment in Liberia, if successful as it now promises, the world will ere long be taught what the negro race are capable of achieving. When they see one nation of them free, enlightened, rich and powerful—their ships like our own, on every sea, and their products in every port—the world will honor, instead of despising, and court, instead of enslaving them.

Such are the chief reasons which have led me at length fully to embrace the high opinion of the Colonization Society, so early entertained by its principal founder.

The other opinion, which I wish with equal freedom to express, but which I have hardly space to state, much less to vindicate, is that—

The time has now come, when it is no longer expedient for the Society gratuitously to transport colonists to Africa, except, perhaps, in some very rare cases.

Suppose the Society forthwith publish to the colored population of our country, and all their friends, that, after fulfilling its present engagements, those who emigrate to Liberia will have all the privileges hitherto granted—lands, and provisions for 6 months—except a free passage—for this they must pay a moderate price in advance. Let a full statement be given of the reasons of the change; such as, that colonization is no longer a doubtful or perilous experiment, but a boon to those who embrace it, and that the Society wish to devote their funds to objects which will make it a greater boon, such as schools, a college, and model farms; and what will be the probable effect?

1. The complaint about forced expatriation will cease. This complaint, however groundless, has been heeded by multitudes who would otherwise have been among the staunch and efficient friends of the Society; and they will become such, just as soon as the policy is changed, and emigrants are no longer solicited to embark. But this, though important, is the least of the good consequences to be anticipated.

2. A better class of emigrants will be secured. The superannuated, the infirm, and the idle, who cannot or will not earn the pittance to carry them to Africa in the Society's packet, will not be cast as a burden on the colony; nor will those who have not sense enough to appreciate the benefits offered them, or the resolution to seek them.

3. Within a short period, the number of

emigrants will be increased, instead of being diminished—just as there is now a greater rush to California, than if our government were to offer a free passage to every adventurer; and just as purchasers increase when a sterling commodity is rising in the market. In the early settlement of this country, adventurers to Virginia received pecuniary aid, while those to New England received none. Both the numbers, and the character of the colonists, in the two cases, are a confirmation of the positions I have just advanced.

The good results may also be farther increased, if it be stated, as I think should be the fact, that the bonus of a support for six months will be withdrawn within some five years, and afterwards that of land, and the good offices of the Society restricted to supplying transportation in good packets at cost, and to improving the condition of the colony. By that time, it will in this way find employment for all its resources.

4. It will be eventually no injury, but a benefit, to the emigrants themselves, to be compelled to make some provision for themselves while here. They will feel more like men, and will be more prudent and efficient all their lives.

5. They will also thus give at least one proof of their fitness for the Society's patronage. The person who cannot or will not earn and lay up \$50, cannot surely be worth transporting.

If, now, it be said that emancipated slaves must quit the State before they can have time to earn their passage, I reply, that if the Society adopt the proposed change, such cases will soon be provided for in other ways. Their masters, or other friends, will provide for such as are worthy, or, what is better, will give them premonition of what they are to expect, in time, to earn enough for themselves. The States, too, that regard the free blacks as a burden, would find an additional inducement to provide for their transportation.

REMARKS.

The preceding article is from the pen of one of the most eminent divines in New England. His statement concerning the origin of the Society, when properly considered, does not detract from the honors which have usually been rendered to others. They did what has been ascribed to them. Mills did not originate the idea of colonization. It was older than his day. Nor did he form the plan of the Society. That was

the work of older and maturer minds. Nor did he act a leading part in organizing it. That was done by men whom the public knew and trusted. His task was, silently to diffuse the spirit out of which the movement grew, and to discover, combine and move the men who could do the work. His putting forward of southern men was not a mere trick, to gain favor at the south. It arose from his deep conviction that the enterprise, in order either to secure or to deserve success, must be such as good men at the south would heartily approve and promote.

This testimony in favor of the importance of the work of colonization, ought to be seriously pondered by the benevolent. The first of the societies in the formation of which Mills was engaged, receives more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and others of them receive more than a hundred thousand. The last, which he esteemed "the most important," should receive at least as much as the least liberally supported of the others. Will those who give for Missions, Bibles and Tracts, think of this? Mills was not infallible; nor is his friend and fellow-laborer, whose testimony is now before us, and who, after so many years of careful observation, has adopted his estimate of the comparative importance of this enterprise, yet their opinion deserves to be seriously and respectfully considered.

The proposed change in the business operations of the Society cannot be adopted immediately; but perhaps it is time to bring the subject distinctly under consideration. It is evident that some change, more or less resembling that here proposed, must come, at no very distant day. Of the multitude of thousands who will yet emigrate to Africa for their own advantage, a vast majority must certainly go at their own expense. But it will be several years before the Society can fulfill all existing engagements, express and implied. Where no express

contracts have been made, hopes have been excited, and arrangements have been commenced, which it would be unfair and wrong for the Society to defeat by a sudden and unexpected change of policy. In cases where freedom has been bequeathed to slaves on condition of their emigrating within a given time, the Society must not refuse its aid. If it be said that, in such cases, the masters ought, in their wills, to provide for the expense of their emigration, the reply is, that many masters are of that opinion, and act accordingly. Others make provision in part; not being able, or at least not feeling able, to provide the whole. And there are cases in which the whole property of the master, after freeing his slaves, is not enough to defray that expense. It does not seem probable, therefore, that the Society can, in the present state of affairs, wholly refuse to give gratuitous passages; and it appears certain that no change can be effected, speedy and extensive enough to relieve the treasury of the Society for several years to come.

With respect to those already free, the objections to a change are less decisive.

Those of them who would be most valuable in Liberia, either are able to meet the expense, or might, in a majority of cases, soon acquire the ability. Those who have special claims for aid, might procure it from friends who know them. If the people of any State regard their presence as a burden, worth removing, they will doubtless choose to meet the expense of removing it, rather than appeal to the charity of other States for that purpose. Still, there are many cases in which a gratuitous passage could not be refused to the free, without unkindness; and if a rule of this kind should be adopted, a large margin of discretion in applying it must be left to the Executive Committee.

The effect of such a change on the selection of emigrants is worth considering, but would probably be less than some might suppose. The aged and infirm who emigrate are a burden to none but the members of their own families, to whom the loss of that burden would be a severe affliction.

The subject will doubtless receive, from the proper Board, and in due season, the consideration which its importance demands.

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 J. G. Osborn, M. D., Poolsville.
 Rev. Wm. F. Wheeler, do.
 Rev. J. S. Donaldson, Independence.
 Calvin Fletcher, Esq., Indianapolis.
 A. W. Morris, Esq., do.
 Rev. J. L. Smith, Lafayette.
ILLINOIS.
 Otway Wilkinson, Jacksonville.

Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, collected by Rev. Edward H. May, Agent.

From November 15 to December 15, 1849.

<i>Chester</i> —John P. Crozer, Esq., \$20, Peirce Crosby, \$10, E. Darlington, J. P. Eyre, each \$5, J. N. Broomall, G. W. Bartram, Jesse J. Maris, each \$2, Mrs. E. V. Richards, Mrs. Field, R. E. Hannum, J. Entwistle, ea. \$1.	50 00
<i>New London</i> —William Wheeler,	1 00
<i>Gettysburg</i> —Prof. H. L. Baugher, Hon. Moses McClean, Judge Smyser, Prof. M. Jacobs, J. B. McPherson, John Swope, Sam. Fahustock & Son, D. M. Smyser, each \$5, Prof. P. C. Krauth, R. G. Harper, each \$2, John Adair, W. McCurdy, W. D. Himes, John Fahustock, John M. Stevenson, A. B. Kurts, J. Meorleoff, Cash, Dr. Huber, Jas. G. Rees, Prof. Stoever, Rev. B. Keller, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, each \$1, Various smaller sums, \$3 75.....	60 75
<i>Columbia</i> —J. H. Mifflin, \$5, Jno. Barber, \$3, Rev. Roger Owen, James Conden, each \$2, J. Cottrell, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each, \$1, Various small sums, \$4.....	23 00
<i>York</i> —Miss Sarah Montgomery,	
\$10, C. A. Morris, Jacob Emmett, each \$5, H. M. McClelland, G. S. Morris, J. C. Bonham, P. A. Small, each \$3, Richlor & Co. \$5, Dr. Jacob Hay, \$4, Rev. S. Reinke, Mrs. C. A. Spangler, Mrs. Jane Davidson, each \$2, Miss H. B., Rev. W. A. Good, Rev. C. W. Thomson, A. H. Barnitz, Mrs. C. Bishop, Mr. Danner, Cash, A. D., each \$1, Various smaller sums, \$1 50, J. Barnitz, \$1.	57 50
<i>Mercersburg</i> —Rev. Dr. Nevin, \$5, John Shirts, A. L. Coyle, R. McCoy, T. J. Grubb, each \$1, J. O. Carson & Son, \$2, W. D. McKinsley, \$1, Various, \$1.	13 00
<i>Greencastle</i> —Rev. W. M. Paxton, \$2, Rev. J. R. Agnew, \$1 50, Cash, \$1 50, Meth. Ep. friends, \$6 63, M. Mead, J. H. Rauch, G. W. Zugler, Mrs. Theдекker, J. G. Miller, G. H. Davidson, Mrs. Culbertson, Cash, each \$1, Rev. John Rebaugh, 75 cts., Rev. E. Welty, 50 cts., Various, \$3 25.....	24 13
<i>Shippensburg</i> —Miss Connell, Dr. Alexander Sharp, each \$1....	2 00

Chambersburg—Hon. Geo. Chambers, \$10, Rev. Alfred Nevin, Rev. R. Gracey, each \$5, Friends at Ass. Ref. Ch. \$4 1/2, Barnard Wolff, \$3, Mrs. J. M. Gracey, \$2, J. X. McLanahan, \$2 50, J. M. Hiester, Rev. D. McKinley, each \$2, D. Oaks, \$1 50, Jacob Oyster, W. G. Reed, H. Crawford, A. H. S., J. L. Black, George Heck, H. L. Irwin, Frances Lindsay, M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. Culbertson, A. D. Cauffman, Rev. J. Smith, R. Burden, Beatty & Co., J. Heyer, S. R. Fisher, B. S. Schenck, W. Seibert, James Lyle, G. R. M., T. Armstrong, each \$1, Various small sums, \$6 25..... 64 37

Harrisburg, additional—Mr. Fleming..... 0 50

Newville—Collection in Ass. Ref. Pres. Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharp, a life member P. C. S..... 32 00

Mechanicksburg—M. Zacheus, \$1, Various smaller sums, \$5 25... 6 25

Silver Springs—Rev. Geo. Morris, Miss McCue, each \$5, Miss Morris, \$3, Alex. Cathcart, Mr. Coyle, each \$2; T. B. Bry-

son, Robert Bryson, E. A. Dale, Mrs. Rodgers, each \$1, Sundries, 75 cts..... 21 75

Lancaster—Miss Catharine Yeates, 5 00

Reading—Dr. Muhlenburg, James McKnight, Benneville Keim, each \$5, Mrs. Strong, Dr. Heister, G. N. Eckert, each \$2, George Z., A. Seige, A. Boas, H. A. Sautz, M. Sipe, P. Zieber, J. S. Richards, A. Johnson, J. L. S., H. C. Ritter, Cash, each \$1, J. B. Suckins, 50 cts., Cash, 50 cts..... 33 00

West Chester—James Crowell, \$5, D. Townsend, A. Bolmar, each \$2, Mrs. Minor, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Cash, \$1 50, John Hickman, W. Worthington, W. Williamson, B. F. Pyle, W. Apple, N. Strickland, J. Thomas, J. Marshall, W. Darlington, J. S. Futhey, each \$1, Various, \$2 50..... 26 00

Philadelphia, additional—Wm. S. Charnley, \$10, Michael Baker, Dr. Benj. Kugler, and Michael Reed, each \$5, Dr. John Harris, \$1..... 26 00

Total amount collected.... \$446 25

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1849.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:
Blue Hill—Rev. H. M. Stone... 3 00
New Castle—Baptist Church, \$12, Cong. Church, \$8..... 20 00
Bangor—Mrs. Mary Ham..... 5 00
Lebanon—Rev. J. Loring..... 2 00
Portland—N. Dow, \$1, J. Deering, \$5, J. Maxwell, \$2, Cash, 25 cents, Mrs. Preble, \$2, J. C. W., \$1..... 11 25
Lewiston Falls—Mr. Bemis..... 2 00
Augusta—Severance & Dorr, \$5, Edward Fenno, \$5, D. Weston, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Lieut. Wainwright, \$3, Mrs. Williams, \$1, D. Williams, \$1, Cash, 50 cts., Mr. Stark, \$1, Ed. "Age," \$1, Mrs. Stratten, \$3, Mr. Jones, \$2..... 24 00
Hallowell—J. Merrick, \$5, H. Tupper, \$10, Mr. Sherburne, \$1, Hon. J. Hubbard, \$5, Rev. J. Cole, \$1..... 22 00
Gardiner—R. H. Gardiner..... 5 00
Richmond—Mrs. Smith, \$1, Mrs. Patten, 50 cts., Mrs. Blanchard, \$1, Mr. Hagar, 50 cts., Capt.

Theobald, 25 cts., Dea. Blair, 37 cents..... 3 62
Brunswick—L. A. Packard, \$3, Thomas C. Upham, Leonard Woods, each \$2, Esq. Everett, \$3, A. C. Robbins, Dr. T. Lincoln, each \$1, Dr. Lincoln, jr., 50 cts. 12 50
Freeport—Nath. Nye, Esq., Mrs. Harrington, each \$5, Rev. E. G. Parsons, \$1 50, Capt. Bacon, \$1, Dr. Jno. A. Hyde, \$2, Mrs. Mitchell, \$1..... 15 50
North Yarmouth—Rev. Caleb Hobart, Samuel Sweetser, each \$2, Cash, 50 cents, Capt. David Seabury, \$1, Cash, 50 cents, Dea. Stockbridge, 93 cts., Mrs. Bucknam, 50 cts., Rev. S. Shepley, \$1, Dea. Chase, 50 cts., B. Freeman, Esq., \$3, Capt. L. Blanchard, \$2 50..... 14 43
Cumberland—Mrs. Merrill, \$1, Mrs. Prince, 25 cts., Captain Greely, 50 cts., Mrs. Blanchard, 50 cts., Cash, 25 cts., Mr. Newell, 50 cts., Z. Blanchard, 25 cts., Mr. Buxton, 50 cts., Mr. White, 50 cents..... 4 25

<i>Gorham</i> —B. M. Edwards, \$1, Hon. Toppan Robie, \$3, Mrs. C. Robie, \$1, Mrs. Storer, 50 cts., Dr. Waterman, 25 cts., Ed. Payson Weston, \$2, Miss Bailey, \$1, Mr. Hinkley, 50 cts	9 25
<i>Biddeford</i> —A. Haines, Esq., \$3, Mr. Tuck, 50 cts., Mrs. Mer- rill, 50 cents, Miss Merrill, 25 cents.....	4 25
<i>Saco</i> —Rev. Mr. Hopkins, \$5, J. P. Mellen, Capt. Hartley, each \$1.....	7 00
<i>Hampden</i> —Hon. Sam. Redington,	9 00
<i>Bath</i> —From a Friend of Coloniza- tion, by Jonathan Hyde, Esq.,	500 00
	674 05

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Portsmouth</i> —Rufus Kittredge, M. D., to aid in sending the "Cape- hart slaves" to Liberia, \$10. By Capt. George Barker: Dea. Knight, \$1, Dea. Foster, G. Wingate, ea. \$2, Dan'l Rogers, \$10, Miss M. C. Rogers, Lad- ies North Parish, \$19.....	34 00
<i>Chester</i> —Hon. Samuel Bell, \$5, Mrs. Persis Bell, \$7 25, Mrs. Brown, \$1, Mrs. Hale, Thos. J. Melvin, each \$2, Mr. Orcutt, \$1, John White, \$3.....	21 25
<i>Concord</i> —Hon. N. H. Upham, \$3, J. Walker, \$2, Gen. Davis, N. Fisk, each \$1.....	7 00
<i>Bedford</i> —Dea. Samuel McQues- ter.....	1 00
<i>Manchester</i> —P. Adams, \$5, J. Webster, \$1, J. Newell, \$2, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 25 cents, Cash, 50 cents, Cash, 50 cents.	9 50
<i>Nashua</i> —T. W. Gillis, \$5, Ziba Gay, Hon. E. Parker, each \$3.	11 00
	93 75

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Andover</i> —Leo'd Woods, S. Green- leaf, Samuel Farrar, S. Fletcher, B. B. Edwards, each \$10, R. Emerson, Edw. Robie, Dr. San- born, J. Emerson, S. H. Tay- lor, Edwards A. Park, H. B. Holmes, each \$5, S. Gray, \$2, S. Merrell, \$1, N. W. Hazen, \$5, Moses Foster, jr., \$2, F. Cogswell, \$5, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves," of North Carolina, to Liberia.....	100 00
<i>Boston</i> —From Messrs. Sewall, Day & Co., to be one of the thirty to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia, by Rev. Joseph Tracy,	100 00
<i>Braintree</i> —Thanksgiving collection	

in the First Congregational Ch. by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D....	14 00
	214 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Capt. George Barker: <i>Providence</i> —E. C., \$3, P. B., \$13.	16 00
NEW YORK.	
<i>New York City</i> —From "A Dutch- man," towards the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentle- man, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia.....	100 00
<i>North Argyle</i> —Collection in the As- sociate Congregation, by Rev. Duncan Stalker, Pastor.....	10 00
	110 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Easton</i> —Thomas McKeen, Esq., toward the \$3,000, on the plan of the Alabama gentleman, to send the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia.....	100 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> —J. White, by E. B. Morris, \$20, Appropriation by the Penn. Col. Society, \$1,000.	1020 00
<i>Marion</i> —J. W. M., by E. B. Morris,	5 00
<i>Washington</i> —Collections in aid of Moses Walker, by Hon. Rob't R. Reed.....	16 50
<i>Honesdale</i> —John Torrey, Esq., to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia.....	50 00
	1191 50

VIRGINIA.

By Rev. Thos. B. Balch: <i>Hay Market</i> —Collection.....	1 10
<i>Lunenburg</i> —Collections, \$3 36, Cash, 25 cents, T. R. Love, Esq., \$5.....	8 61
<i>Providence</i> —Collections, \$3 70, Co- lored Friends, \$1 22.....	4 92
<i>Sudley</i> —Collections.....	3 06
<i>Weaversville</i> —Collections.....	1 50
<i>Salem</i> —Collections.....	3 31
<i>Albemarle Co.</i> —Rev. C. E. Ambler, <i>Virginia</i> —From a Lady, through Mrs. Custis, of Arlington, to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves," of N. C., to Liberia,	20 00
<i>Richmond</i> —Sam'l M. Price, Esq.,	3 50
<i>Romney</i> —Collection in the Pres- byterian Church, by Rev. W. Henry Foote.....	20 47
	70 47

KENTUCKY.

By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan: <i>Louisville</i> —Rev. W. W. Hill, Rev. Ed. P. Humphry, Ab. Hite, W. E. Glover, Wallace & Lith- gow, W. Richardson, R. A.	
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Robinson, A. A. Gordon, Cash, J. M. Stevens, Mrs. Wm. Gar- vin, Mrs. Caroline Anderson, each \$10; J. Speed, Chapman Coleman, A. Peter, Charles J. Clarke, Judge W. F. Bullock, Dr. S. B. Richardson, Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, J. P. Curtis, Wm. Prather, W. P. Thomas- son, Samuel Missick, Bland Ballard, J. M. Rutherford, P. B. Atwood, L. Ruffner, J. An- derson, J. W. Kalfers, L. L. Warren, John W. Anderson, Mrs. J. C. Ford, each \$5; Jo- seph Mayo, J. Fulton, C. S. Tucker, each \$2; John Muir, Rev. W. Halsey, W. B. An- derson, W. G. Anderson, each \$1; Collection beside subscrip- tions above, \$31 25.....	261 25
<i>Maysville</i> —M. Ryan, A. M. Jan- uary, Dr. John Shackelford, C. Shultz, Lewis Collins, each \$10; H. Waller, Wm. Huston, Jas. Artus, Rev. R. C. Grundy, each \$5; R. H. Collins, in tin, \$7, H. B. Hill, \$3, D. Briggus, J. J. Russ, Wm. Crittendon, S. S. Miner, each \$2, W. W. Richerson, E. C. Phister, Dr. Moifit, Cash, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, Jno. Hillson, Cash, John Hill, Cash, each 50 cents, Collection beside subscriptions, \$1 80.....	107 30
<i>Bourbon Co.</i> —John King, Col. Henry Clay, each \$20, John S. Todd, D. P. Bedinger, James W. Wright, each \$5.....	55 00
<i>Fayette Co., East Hickman</i> —Bap- tist Church.....	22 00
<i>Christian Co.</i> —Garret Meriwether, Rev. W. D. Jones, each \$5, John Stiles, A. Plumer, each \$1, Joseph M. Channey, J. F. Buckner, M. M. Lampton, A. C. Goodall, James D. Rumsey, Miss Witheraw, each 50 cents, G. Poindexter, 55 cents, Miss Rowland, 15 cents.....	15 70
<i>Madison Co.</i> —Squire Turner....	10 00
<i>Masonville</i> —James Lashbrooks, Esq., annual contribution.....	30 00
	<hr/> 501 25

OHIO.

<i>Dallasburgh</i> —F. G. Hill, Esq., by Wm. H. P. Denny, Esq.....	4 00
<i>Streetsborough</i> —Collection for the McSpadden family, by Rev. Ira Tracy.....	15 00
<i>Berea</i> —Rev. H. O. Sheldon....	2 00
<i>Walnut Hills</i> —From K. H. P., to	

aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" to Liberia.....	10 00
<i>Cincinnati</i> —From a Friend.....	5 00
	<hr/> 36 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell: <i>Tippecanoe Co.</i> —R. Stockwell, M. Jones, R. S. Ford, each \$10, to constitute Rev. J. L. Smith, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; A. Insley, toward consti- tuting himself a life member of the A. Col. Soc., \$10; J. Kirk- patrick, T. Meharry, each \$5, D. Meharry, J. C. Insley, each \$3; L. Wheeler, A. Martin, J. J. Keach, S. Jennings, G. H. Manlove, O. Kerr, H. Brown, D. Hinderbrandt, W. Shephard, Mrs. J. L. Meharry, Mrs. R. Meharry, Miss A. Manlove, Miss M. Hyatt, each \$1; T. C. Ives, B. Brumley, P. King, J. C. Hobson, J. Boyer, William Kendall, H. B. Kirkpatrick, C. D. Kirkpatrick, each 50 cents..	73 00
<i>Johnson Co.</i> —A. McMinds, S. Harriett, Wm Overstreet, R. T. Overstreet, each \$1, Mrs. Hensley, 50 cents.....	4 50
<i>Marion Co.</i> —A. W. Morris, Esq. to constitute himself a life mem- ber of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Hon. Judges Blackford & Per- kins, each \$1, Hon. J. D. Bright, J. Yandis, Esq., each \$5, S. Hanna, \$3, P. S. Southard, S. Kelley, each \$2.....	49 00
<i>Putnam Co.</i> —J. Jennings.....	0 95
<i>Montgomery Co.</i> —N. Parker, M. F. James, Joseph Milligan, T. Talbot, Wm. Frecker, Dr. E. P. Talbott, J. H. Mahan, Rev. C. Swank, J. Foshier, C. Foshier, F. Evens, A. Vanschoick, G. Rhodes, D. Willis, A. McClure, J. W. Dimmitt, Esq., Rev. D. McIntyre, Dr. H. Lalsue, Rev. N. Green, J. Milligan, each \$1, Mrs. McMurrey, \$5, B. White, J. Durham, each \$2, Dr. J. Millar, Rev. E. Vanschoick, each \$2 50, J. M. Shellady, T. Owen, B. McCormick, Rev. M. Chace, J. Owen, J. Evens, F. Grimes, G. W. Forge, T. Cose- boom, M. Bever, Wm. Brom- ley, Mrs. Coseboom, Miss Mc- Clure, each 50 cts., J. L. Wil- son, J. W. Owen, F. Allbright, J. E. Beenesley, N. V. Ger- hart, J. Mount, each 25 cents, A. Everman, 20 cents, James	

Meharry, Esq., \$5, A. Bingham, S. Wilson, Rev. William Campbell, Dr. G. Manners, J. McJimsey, Rev. A. D. Busby, J. Insley, J. Shepherd, J. McCarty, Wm. Stephens, M. Insley, H. Kirkpatrick, S. Kizer, sen., S. Kizer, jr., Wm. Sherwood, S. Connell, W. Kirkpatrick, each \$1, J. Wilson, 63 cts. J. King, 60 cts., D. J. Davidson, \$1 50, M. Brown, 50 cts., M. Insley, 50 cts., H. Wilson, 25 cts., J. Hilderbrant, 15 cts., E. Insley, E. Person, each \$5, Rev. E. Sewell, E. Mullin, each \$2 50, Rev. J. Killen, J. C. Campbell, each \$3, Rev. R. Clapham, P. Vanderlogen, Wm. Crumpton, Esq., each \$2, J. M. Coen, D. Wiley, J. F. Newheart, N. H. Yount, J. Swain, Wm. Lewis, J. Parmelee, G. Parmelee, J. Campbell, T. Underwood, S. Ellis, M. W. Truitt, S. Peet, J. Poe, each \$1, T. Burch, J. Killen, G. Aleheart, R. Parmelee, each 50 cts., Wm. Waldrop, \$1, D. Hilderbrand, T. Callias, M. Murphy, Z. Pierce, C. J. Clincing, H. Best, E. J. Ellis, H. J. Burch, F. Ellis, each 25 cts., A. M. Campbell, E. Come, ea. 20c., Cash, 10c.

115 08

242 53

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—A. C. Baue, Esq., 5 00
 Louisville—L. Keese, Esq., Mrs. D. G. Gadden, each \$25 to aid in sending the "Capehart slaves" of N. C., to Liberia, 50 00
 Natchez—From the Mississippi State Col. Society, by Thomas Henderson, Esq., Secretary, 500 00

555 00

Total Contributions.....\$3,233 30

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *North Yarmouth Centre*—Doct. Amos Osgood, for 1850, \$1. *Hampden*—Hon. Sam'l Redington, to July, '50, \$1. *Brewer*—Josh. Chamberlain, jr., to Nov. '51, \$1. *Augusta*—J. E. Ladd, to Jan. '50, \$3, Hon. J. Bradbury, to Jan. '50, \$3. *Hallowell*—Hon. John Hubbard, for '49 and '50, \$2. *Bath*—Thos. Harwood, for '49 and '50, \$2. *North Yarmouth*—Hon. Wm.

Buxton, for '50, \$1, Dr. E. Burbank, to July, '50, \$1, Capt. David Seabury, for '49, \$1, Mrs. Dorcas Blanchard, for '49, \$1. *Gorham*—Nathan Burnett, for '49 and '50, \$2, Toppan Robie, Esq., for '49 and '50, \$2, Josiah Pierce, Esq., for '49 and '50, \$2. *Biddeford*—Erastus Hayes, Esq., for '50, \$1... 24 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker: *Portsmouth*—Dea. David Libby, for '49 and '50, \$2. *Chester*—Dea. N. F. Emerson, for '50 and '51, \$2, Osgood Richards, for '49, \$1. *Concord*—Dr. Samuel Morrell, for '49 and '50, \$2. *Pembroke*—Rev. A. Durnham, to Jan. '52, \$2 50. *Bedford*—Dea. Sam'l McQuester, for '49 and '50, \$2. *Manchester*—Daniel Clark, to '50, \$3, Isaac Tompkins, for '49 and '50, \$2. *Nashua*—Stephen Kendrick, to '51, \$5..... 21 50

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Concord*—Wm. Munroe, to Jan. '51, \$3 50. *Southampton*—Mrs. Lydia B. Phelps, for '50, \$1..... 4 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Mount Jackson*—James Justice, Esq., Rob't Fullerton, Esq., Henry Kirk, Esq., each \$1, to 1 Nov. '50..... 3 00

VIRGINIA.—*Garland's Store*—Rev. C. E. Ambler, to Dec. '50, \$1. *Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for '49, \$1. *City Point*—Miss Ladonia Randolph, to Jan. '50, \$1 50..... 3 50

OHIO.—*Dallashburgh*—F. G. Hill, Esq., to Nov. 1, '50, by Wm. H. P. Denny, Esq., \$1. *Granville*—Dr. Wm S. Richards, to '52, \$3..... 4 00

INDIANA.—By Rev. James Mitchell: *Lafayette*—Mrs. E. A. Renolds, to Jan. '53, \$10. *Hartford*—Rev. J. Dole, to Nov. '49, 50 cts. *Harrodsburgh*—Rev. J. McCrea, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Beech Grove*—Rev. Wm. McGinnis, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Wilmington*—Rev. S. Smith, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. *Boonville*—Rev. J. B. Linderman, to Dec. '50, 50 cents. (*Post office not known*)—Rev. N. F. Tower, to Dec. '50, 50 cents..... 13 00

Total Repository..... 73 50

Total Contributions..... 3,233 30

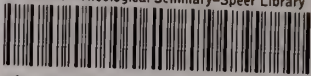
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